THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1830. NO. 67.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15. 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets.) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu. Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR

LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned.) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, (*Carrollton.*) The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.

Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*; Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co. GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District. of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON

MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market: a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 16—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

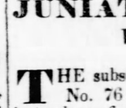
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of Nathan Hixson, Jr. deceased, in pursuance of his last will and testament, are now offering to sell at private sale, his interest, an undivided half, of the



fine new brick STEAM GRIST MILL, and the large and commodious FRAME STEAM MILL, in the town of Maysville, now occupied by N. & N. Hixson, together with all the lots and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, his interest in Hixsons' OHIO WATER MILL AND DISTILLERY, on Three-mile, Brown county, Ohio. This mill possesses advantages over any in this section of country. Its water power is superior to any within ten miles of Maysville, lying within one and a half miles of the Ohio river, surrounded by a fine wheat country, on a tract of 350 acres of Land, which will for ages furnish timber and fuel for the mill and distillery. They are happy to inform those who may wish to purchase, that they are authorized to make the payments easy by giving as long credits as can reasonably be desired.

If not sold by the 20th of May, they then will rent his interest for one year. Those wishing to purchase or rent, will do well to make immediate application to N. Hixson of Maysville, who will show the property and make the terms known.

They are authorized to state that the surviving partner will also sell or rent his interest in two of these establishments, wishing to retain but one.

JAMES DIMMITT,
NATHAN HIXSON.

Maysville, April 27.—w3t.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830—2mo.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG

WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned have received, in addition to their spring stock, by way of N. Orleans,
20 tons SPANISH WHITING,
1 ton of IVORY BLACK,
5 tons FUSTIC,
34 bbls. VENETIAN RED,
30 casks EPSOM SALTS,
16 bbls. ALUM,
74 carboys OIL OF VITRIOL,

With a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27.—w4t.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432

15180 blanks—24804 tickets.

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, April 27, 1830.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7, 1830—tf.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—An Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh," will be held at the Toll-House of said Bridge, on Monday, the 7th June, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

May 7, 1830—3*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1830. The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 14th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Cashier.

May 7, 1830—3t.

A CARD.—Mr. Bond very respectfully informs those who have already handed in their names for his next quarter dancing school, that he will commence on Thursday next, at three o'clock, P. M. for ladies and young masters, and from seven to half past nine, for gentlemen. Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Terms as usual. The delightful situation of his room renders it very pleasant and healthful for a summer school; and the summer being the most desirable season in the cities, for young scholars in particular, he flatters himself that it may prosper in Pittsburgh, as well as in any other city in the Union, there being no want of pride in refinement of manners and gentle deportment. May 7, 1830.—3t.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality: Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

Just Received,

5 TIERCES SPERMACETI OIL,
30 bbls. FLAXSEED OIL,
1 cask genuine BEAR'S OIL,

And a few barrels CASTOR OIL, (cold press'd.)
SWEET OIL, by the tierce or barrel. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27.—w4t.

SPLENDID LUCK AT GREER'S OFFICE.

30, 38, 52, the Grand Capital,	$25,000
5, 7, 54,	1,000
26, 32, 49,	400
3, 10, 56,	200

All sold within a few days at Greer's Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets. May 4.—3t.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

Poetry.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

Letter from Miss Amelia Jane Mortimer, London, to Sir Henry Clifton, Paris.

DEAR HARRY,
You owe me a letter,
Nay I really believe it is two;
But I make you still farther my debtor,
I send you this brief *billet doux.*
The shock was so great when we parted,
I can't overcome my regret;
At first I was quite broken-hearted,
And have not recovered it yet!

I have scarcely been out to a party,
But have sent an excuse, or been ill;
I have play'd but three times at ecarte,
And danced but a single quadrille!
And then I was sad, for my heart ne'er
One moment ceased thinking of thee;
I'd a handsome young man for my partner,
And a handsomer still vis-a-vis.

But I had such a pain in my forehead,
And felt so ennuied and so tired,
I must have look'd perfectly horrid,
Yet they say I was really admired!
You'll smile,—but Mamma heard a Lancer,
As he whisper'd his friend—and, said he,
The best and most beautiful dancer
Is the lady in white—meaning me!

I've been once to Lord Dorival's *soirees,*
Whose daughter in music excels----
Do they still wear the silk they call *moirees?*
They will know if you ask at Pradel's.
She begg'd me to join in a duet,
But the melody died on my tongue;
And I thought I should never get through it,
It was one we so often have sung!

In your last, you desire me to mention
The news of the Court and the Town;
But there's nothing that's worth your attention,
Or deserving of my noting down.
The late carried Catholic Question,
Papa thinks, will ruin the land;
For my part, I make no suggestion
On matters I don't understand!

And, Papa says, the Duke has not well done
To put his old friends to the rout;
That he should not have quarrell'd with Eldon,
Nor have turn'd Mr. Huskisson out.
And they say things are dear in the city,
And Pa thinks they'll only get worse----
And they say the new bonnets are pretty,
But I think them quite the reverse!

Lady Black has brought out her two daughters,
Good figures, but timid and shy;
Mrs. White's gone to Bath for the waters,
And the doctors declare she will die.
It's all off 'twixt Miss Brown and Sir Stephen,
He found they could never agree;
Her temper's so very uneven,
I always said how it would be!

The Miss *Whites* are grown very fine creatures,
Though they look rather large in a room,
Miss Grey is gone off in her features,
Miss Green is gone off—with her groom!
Lord Littleford's dead, and that noodle
His son has succeeded his sire;
And her Ladyship's lost the fine poodle,
That you and I used to admire.

Little Joe is advancing in knowledge,
He begs me to send his regard;
And Charles goes on Monday to College,
But Mamma thinks he studies too hard.
We are losing our man-cook; he marries
My French *femme de chambre*, Baptiste.
Pa wishes you'd send one from Paris,
But he must be a first-rate *artiste*.

I don't like my last new piano.
Its tones are so terribly sharp;
I think I must give it to Anna,
And get Pa to buy me a harp!
Little Gerard is growing quite mannish,
He was smoking just now a cigar!
And I'm fagging hard at the Spanish,
And Lucy has learnt the guitar.

I suppose you can talk like an artist,
Of statues, busts, paintings, *virtu*,
But pray, love, don't turn Bonapartist,
Pa will never consent if you do!
"You were born," he will say, "Sir, a Briton,"---
But forgive me so foolish a fear;
If I thought you could blame what I've written,
I would soon wash it out with a tear!

And pray, sir, how like you the ladies,
Since you quitted the land of your birth?
I have heard the dark donnas of Cadiz
Are the loveliest women on earth!
Th' Italians are lively and witty,
But I ne'er could their manners endure;
Nor do I think Frenchwomen pretty,
Though they have a most charming *tournure!*

I was told you were flirting at Calais,
And next were intriguing at Rome;
But I smiled at their impotent malice,
Yet I must say I wish'd you at home!
Though I kept what I fancied in *petto*,
And felt you would ever be true:
Yet I dreamed of the murd'rer's stiletto
Each night—and its victim was you!

I'm arrived at the end of my paper,
So, dearest, you'll not think it rude,
If I ring for my seal and a taper,
And think it high time to conclude.
Adieu, then—dejected and lonely,
Till I see you I still shall remain,
Addio, mio caro.—Yours only—
Yours ever,— AMELIA JANE!

P. S.
You may buy me a dress like Selina's,
Her complexion's so much like my own;
And don't fail to call at Farina's
For a case of his Eau de Cologne.
And whate'er your next letter announces,
Let it also intelligence bring,
If the French have left off the deep flounces,
And what will be worn for the Spring!

Miscellany.

From the American Farmer.

MODE OF RAISING BLOODED HORSES.

MR. SKINNER,—I have to request you to publish the following mode of raising blooded horses, as pursued by Mr. William E. Broadnaxe, of Brunswick county, Va., the most successful breeder in that state, according to the extent of his stud. This mode of raising colts needs no better sanction than to mention the fact that Mr. Broadnaxe, by pursuing it, has made an extensive fortune in the period of thirty odd years, during which time the sales of his colts and horses, (as he informed me,) have averaged him from four to five hundred dollars. A single brood mare of his has, in the course of ten years, from the produce of her colts sired by Sir Archie, yielded him, in amount, about eight thousand dollars.

These facts go to show the value of the blood horse, and to convince landed proprietors of the importance of turning their attention to the rearing of this noble animal; for while every kind of property, particularly the produce of our farms, has greatly fallen in value, yet the price of *fine saddle, harness, and turf horses*, remains unimpaired, and will continue to be so.

The success of this mode of raising blooded colts is not more to be admired than its great simplicity: it should, however, be mentioned that Mr. B. has been greatly aided in this mode of rearing blooded horses by using no other farm stock for work except *mules*. The value of these animals as work stock, from an experience of thirty years or more, he speaks of in the highest terms, and they have enabled him to devote all the finer produce of his farm, such as hay, oats, fodder, &c., to the rearing of his blood horses, while the coarser produce, such as rye, corn, straw and shucks, &c., have sufficed to keep his mules, from their hardy nature, in good plight.

If Mr. B. has been scrupulous in any one thing, it was his particular care to breed from only *thorough bred stallions* of the finest form, so that those who wish to meet with his success must imitate his example.

Author of "Annals of the Turf."

Pierson county, (N. C.) January 10, 1828.

"In the first place, be particular in selecting a good stock to breed from. When the mare is near foaling, let her be to herself, and if early in the season, let her have a good roomy stable to foal in, and in good weather let her and her colt be turned in a lot, (of wheat I prefer). Wean the colt the first of October in a stable, until it is done snikering after its dam; then turn it in a lot; if you have more than one they will do best together.

"Stable them at night, and turn them out in the day, except in very bad weather: *force them all you can the first winter*—to do this, their principal food should be cut oats moistened, and a due proportion of corn meal sprinkled over and mixed with them. Most foals are apt to be too delicate; forcing them and keeping them warm at night, will increase the size of their limbs in proportion to the weight of their bodies. After they are one year old, they should not be kept so fat, nor yet permitted to get poor. A stud colt, which is intended as such, should be separated from other horses at a year old, and stabled of nights; his rack and manger should be so *high* as to strain him a little to get food; the windows of the stable should also be high, as he will be looking out at them: by these means his shoulders will be thrown back and his withers raised. If it be wished to increase his quarters, enlarge his muscles, and other material parts, keep him in the stable frequently for several days together, which will animate him; then turn him out in a lot, and encourage him to run and exert himself all you can, as his *parts will acquire size and strength* in proportion to the use made of them.

"I would recommend a mare of good form and thorough blood, though she cost the most, because her colts would cost no more to raise them than those from an ordinary mare, and would probably sell for more than three or four times as much.—The reason I would wean in a stable is, that in the usual way of weaning in corn fields, &c., the colts run themselves poor before they are weaned. I prefer wheat lots for mares and colts, because they like it better than any thing else, and I think it agrees better with them. I find oats made use of as above stated, not only the most healthy and best, but also the cheapest food for mares and colts. In pursuing the course which has been laid down, I obtain the following results:

"I selected a mare which I knew to be of good stock, but from improper raising was only four feet six inches high, and very delicate. The first removal from her was four feet ten inches; the second removal from her was five feet: the third five feet two inches; the fourth was five feet six inches.

W. E. BROADNAXE.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

United States, vs. Geo. Wilson. } Circuit Court of the United States. Before Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson.

The prisoner was indicted for robbing the Mail of the United States from this city to Reading, and in so doing putting in jeopardy the life of the carrier by the use of dangerous weapons. The facts of the case were briefly these.

On Sunday, 6th December, 1829, the stage with the mail, left Van Buskirk's, in Market street, at about a quarter past two in the morning, with nine inside passengers and one outside, seated with the driver; the stage was proceeding quietly along, when on the Ridge Road, at Turner's Lane, it was stopped by three men, Wilson, Porter, and Poteet: Wilson presented a pistol at the driver, and desired him to "stop or they would blow his guts out:" the lights were knocked out, the driver and passengers were, one by one, tied, their hands behind their backs, searched and robbed, and put back into the Stage again; they then took out the Mail Bag, which they cut open, and taking all the letters therefrom, went way. The watches, which had been taken from Mr. Saring, the outside passenger, and from Dr. Heister, of Reading, were produced in evidence, identified and proven by Messrs. Holmes and Prentiss, to have been severally pawned to them by the prisoner, who, on each occasion, had given a different assumed name. To Messrs. Reeside, Jeffers and Stewart, he, on several different occasions, confessed the whole transaction, attributing his own participation to fear of Porter, with whom he had previous connexions of a similar nature. Abraham Poteet, an accomplice, was admitted and narrated the facts as they had been previously detailed, as well by Wilson's own confession, as by other testimony, and further he identified some of the pistols in court, as having been used on that occasion; these pistols were obtained from the store of Mr. Watts, in West Philadelphia, which they had broken open and robbed a few nights previously. The jury retired at about two o'clock, on Saturday, and in half an hour returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

Counsel for the Prosecution—G. M. Dallas, Esq. District Attorney, and H. D. Gilpin, Esq.

For the Prisoner—V. L. Bradford and John K. Kane, Esquires.

The following particulars of the late explosion of the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, are taken from the Albany Daily Advertiser.—The heroic and religious fortitude with which the young Cassidy met his fate, says the New York American, must claim the respect of every one that reads it, and call for more than common place expressions of concern at the effects of so shocking an occurrence.

JAMES CASSIDY is the son of the widow Cassidy of this city, and his body has been brought here. He was about 16 years old. At the time of the explosion, he was standing near the boiler, in conversation with a young man named M'Quigan, a cousin of his, also a hand on board the boat. M'Quigan rushed aft, ascended the stairs to the ladies' cabin, and escaped unhurt.—Another person, immediately behind him, fell at the foot of the stairs, and the vapor overtaking him, he was badly scalded. The unfortunate Cassidy leaped to a window, near the boiler, with the object of precipitating himself into the river, but the scalding water arrested his course. He was most shockingly burnt in the face, as well as the body and there was no doubt that had he lived, he would have been forever blind.—He was taken ashore at Newburgh, and he asked that he might look at himself in a glass. He exclaimed, "My God, is this James Cassidy? It is, and he must now prepare himself for death." He requested that a clergyman might be sent for, to pray with him; and when it was proposed to him to take laudanum to ease his pains, he refused, saying that he feared it would stupefy him, and he wished to retain all his faculties to prepare himself for the great and last change. He lived about five hours, during all which time he was engaged in prayer and religious conversation. His life had been always irreproachable, and the manner of his death showed his strong reliance on Him whom, throughout his short life, he had always reverentially worshipped, and whose precepts he had always endeavored to fulfil.

When Mr. M'Quigan returned below, he heard the groans of a person near the boiler, and on feeling for him in the dark, he found a man nearly covered with water, and in the most appalling distress. He, with the assistance of another, lifted him into the cabin; but he was unable to speak, having inhaled a great deal of the burning vapor, and he died shortly after. He was an Englishman, and his name is supposed to be Roe.

Two of the persons who were scalded, and who were lying on deck near the ladies' cabin, besought the bystanders, in the most moving terms, to throw them overboard, that an end might be put to their excruciating misery. They soon after died.

From Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland.

JOHN KNOX.

Thirty years had elapsed since the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton for heresy; and during that period the Protestant doctrines, as obvious as they were to the most ordinary capacities, had risen into that estimation which sense and firmness will ultimately attain over craft and hypocrisy. They were promulgated by many daring preachers, who, with rude but ready eloquence, averred the truths which they were ready to seal with their blood.—Among these, the most eminent was John Knox, a man of a fearless heart and a fluent eloquence; violent, indeed, and sometimes coarse, but the better fitted to obtain influence in a coarse and turbulent age,—capable at once of reasoning with the wiser nobility, and inspiring with his own spirit and zeal the fierce populace. Toleration, and that species of candor which makes allowance for the prejudices of birth or situation, were unknown to his uncompromising mind; and this deficiency made him the more fit to play the distinguished part to which he was called. It was not alone the recluse and the solitary student that listened to these theological discussions;—men of the world, and those engaged in the affairs of life, lent an attentive ear to arguments against the doctrines of Rome, and declamations exposing their ambition, pride, and sensuality. The burgher and the peasant were encouraged to appeal to the word of God itself from those who called themselves his ministers, and each was taught to assume the right of judging for himself in matters of conscience, and at the same time encouraged to resist the rapacity with which church dues were exacted in the course of life, and even in the hour of death.—The impoverished noble learned to consider that the right of the church to one half at least of the whole land of Scotland was an usurpation over the lay proprietor; and the prospect of a new road to heaven was not the less pleasing that it promised, if trod courageously, to lie through paths of profit upon earth. The older generation had listened but slowly and unwillingly to a creed which shocked the feelings of awe and reverence for the practices of worship in which they had been educated; but the younger, who had risen into life while the discussions were common and familiar topics, embraced the reformed doctrines with equal zeal and avid[illegible] * * *

The Presbyterian system was, in its church government, widely distinguished from that of all countries which, renouncing the religious doctrines of the Roman clergy, had retained their hierarchy, whether in whole or in part. Invented in a republican country, the Presbyterian government was entirely unconnected with and independent of the civil government of the state, and owned no earthly head. The church was governed in the extreme resort by the general assembly of the church, being a convention of the clergy by representation, together with a certain number of the laity, admitted to sit and vote with them, as representing the Christian community, under the name of lay elders. In the original sketch of the Scottish church discipline, provision was made for certain persons named superintendents, who were instructed, as their name implies, with the spiritual power of bishops. A digest of the forms of the church, called the Book of Discipline, was willingly received and subscribed to by the leaders of the congregation, the lay reformers offering no objection to any thing which the preachers proposed, whether respecting the doctrines of the church or the forms by which it was to be governed. But though the clergy and laity went thus far hand in hand, there was a point at which their views and interests parted. This was upon the mode in which the revenue of the church of Rome should be disposed of. No less than one half of the land in the kingdom of Scotland, and that by much the more valuable, had, one way or other, been engrossed by the popish clergy; and the lay nobles, outstripped by them in wealth, and often in court favor, envied their large revenues, at least as much as they abhorred their doctrines and disliked their persons. The hope of engrossing the principal share in so rich a plunder, was probably looked forward to by the nobles as a compensation for the destruction of the old form of church government, which presented so many good places of retreat for sons, legitimate or natural, and near relations otherwise not easily provided for in so poor a country. Having seen this source of influence destroyed, they were desirous in exchange, to secure the funds out of which it had arisen; and their surprise and displeasure were great when the presbyterian clergy preferred their claim for a share. Many of the aristocracy had already secured portions of the patrimony of the church by feus, leases, and other modes of alienation exercised by the Catholic clergy, who, being still in lawful possession of the lands, were easily induced to sell or otherwise dispose of them to their lay friends; and without meaning to bring a charge of self-intended greediness against the whole body of Scottish laymen, distinguished as promoters of the reformation, we may fairly say that there was a large majority whose zeal for their own interest equalled at least that which they felt for the Protestant doctrines. Thus determined on their own private views, it was with the utmost reluctance the Scottish statesmen were induced to listen to a proposal, framed on a report of the reformed clergy, that the church revenues should be divided into three shares or portions, to be applied, 1. To the decent support of the clergy; 2 To the encouragement of learning, by the foundation of schools and colleges; and, 3. To the support of the poor of the realm. Maitland, of Lethington, asked with a sneer, whether the nobility of Scotland were now to turn hod-bearers, to toil at the building of the kirk? Knox answered, with his characteristic determination, that he who felt dishonored in aiding to build the house of God, would do well to look to the security of the foundations of his own. But the nobles finally voted the plan to be a 'devout imagination, a well-meant but visionary system, which could not possibly be carried into execution.' At a later period the Parliament were in a manner shamed into making some appointment for the clergy, payable out of the tithes which either remained in the hands of the bishops and abbots of the Scottish church, or had fallen into the hands of lay impropriators. By this arrangement the bishops, abbots, &c. were allowed to subsist as an order of proprietors, although deprived of all ecclesiastical dignity or office in the reformed church, and their possession of the church revenue afforded the means by which the ecclesiastical possessions were transmitted to the lay nobility by sale, lease, and other modes of alienation. The general regulation of Parliament bore, that the church property, whether in the hands of the bishops, or of lay titulars, as the lay impropriators were called, should be liable to be taxed to the extent of one third of their amount for the support of the Protestant clergy; and a committee was appointed to *modify*, as it was called, the especial stipends payable in every individual case, reserving by far the greater proportion of the fund in reversion to the prelatic possessor or lay titular. The obvious selfishness of these enactments gave just offence to the clergy.

John Knox, deeply incensed at the avarice of the nobility, pronounced from the pulpit of Edinburgh, that two parts of the church revenue were bestowed on the devil, and a third divided between God and the devil. A hundred marks Scottish (not six pounds sterling) was the usual allowance modified to the minister of a parish; some parishes were endowed with a stipend of thrice that amount, and the whole sum allowed for the maintenance of the national church, consisting of a thousand parishes, was about three thousand five hundred pounds a year, which paltry endowments were besides irregularly paid, and very much begrudged. When it is considered how liberal the ancient kings and governors of Scotland had been to the church of Rome, it appears that in this point, as in all others of doctrine and discipline, the Scottish reformers had held a line of conduct diametrically opposite to that pursued by their Catholic ancestors. This unkindly parsimony towards themselves was the more acutely felt by the Protestant preachers, as the principal lords of the congregation, and the lord James of Saint Andrew's himself, were the persons by whom these miserable stipends were modified. 'Who would have thought,' said the ardent Knox, 'that when Joseph ruled in Egypt, his brethren would have come down thither for corn, and returned with their sacks empty? Men would have thought that Pharoah's store-house would have been emptied ere the sons of Jacob were placed in risk of starving for hunger.' Wisheart of Pittarrow, a zealous reformer, was appointed comptroller, to levy and pay the allotted stipends; but as the poor ministers complained to heaven and earth, that they were not able to obtain payment even of the small pittance allowed them, it became a common phrase to bless the good laird of Pittarrow as a sincere professor, but bid the devil receive the comptroller as a greedy extortioner. Such were the original regulations of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, which has now subsisted, with short interruptions, for more than three centuries, and set an example, with few exceptions, of zealous good men actually submitting to that indigence which had been only talked of by the monks and friars, and laboring in their important duties for conscience' sake, not for gain. Their morals are equal to those of any church in the world, and superior to most. As in the usual course of their studies they are early transferred from the university to the pulpit, the Scottish church has not produced so many deep scholars or profound divines as those of the sister kingdom, whose colleges and fellowships afford room and opportunity for study till the years of full intellect are attained. On the other hand, few instances occur in which a Scottish minister does not possess a scholar-like portion both of profane learning and theological science. In the earlier days of the church, the Presbyterian clergy were hurried into some extremes, from their ardent desire to oppose diametrically their doctrines and practice to those of Rome, when it had been better to have conformed to the ancient practices. Because the Catholic church demanded a splendid ritual, prescribed special forms of prayer, and occupied superb temples, the Scottish kirk neglected the decencies of worship, and the solemn attitude of devotion which all men assume in the closet; and the vulgar audience reprobated the preachers who showed so much anxiety to discharge their office as to commit their discourses to writing previous to delivering them. Because the Catholic priests easily granted absolution for such offences as their hearers brought in secret to the confessional, the kirk insisted upon performances of public and personal penance, even in cases which were liable to harden the feelings of the criminal, to offend the delicacy of the congregation, and to lead to worse consequences. Instead of the worldly pomp and circumstanee which the church of Rome assembled around her, the reformed preachers could only obtain eminence by observing an austere system of morals themselves, and exacting the same from others,—a practice which in extreme cases might occasionally lead to hypocrisy and spiritual tyranny. Lastly, as they disclaimed all connexion with the state, the Scottish divines could not be charged, like the papist clergymen, with seeking the applause of monarchs, and a high place in courts; but they cannot in the early ages of the church be acquitted of interfering with the civil government in cases where they pretended that religion was connected with it, (a connexion easily discovered if the preacher desired to find it) and so dedicating to politics the time and reasoning which were due to religion. The current of ages, however, and the general change of manners, have in a great measure removed those errors, imputable to the Scottish church, and incidental to every human institution, which arose from superabundant zeal; and it is hoped and believed that while some excesses have been corrected and restrained, it is, as a national church establishment, still animated by the more refined and purer qualities of fervid devotion.

Superstition.—The Vendeans, during their sufferings in the French Revolution, were remarkable for their superstitious credulity. It is said that some of the priests promised them a miracle, and declared that all who were killed in the cause of the holy church, should rise again from the dead on the third day. It is added that many women kept the bodies of their husbands and their sons unburied in expectation of this resurrection; and a yet wilder tale is told, which some German poet, whose imagination revolts at no conceivable horror, might think a fit subject to be clothed in verse. A girl who had heard and believed this opinion, suddenly remembered it as she was watching by the death-bed of her lover. It recurred to her how happy it would be for both, if he could be made a partaker of this resurrection: he was too weak to leave his bed! Oh that the Blues might find him there, and give him his crown of martyrdom. Some republican troops entered the village; she fired at them from the window, and escaped by a back door to the woods.. They broke open the doors and murdered the dying man. After some hours she returned; her first design had been accomplished, and she closed the door carefully. The second day she placed provisions by the bedside. The third day she came and called him, and clung still to the hope of seeing him revive, until the fourth morning, when she could no longer resist the painful evidence of her senses.—*Saturday Morning Journal.*

Air Beds.—We congratulate the poor miserable devils who, like ourselves, are obliged to sleep on soft planks, on a speedy prospect of release from this most trying of all perplexities. An invention has been accomplished by which a person can carry his bed in his pocket, and have it ready at any moment and at any place! This is effected by a ticking of slight oil silk, which is accomodated at one end with an air pipe, by which means it can be inflated with the breath in a few moments.—This will be a very useful appendage to a gentleman's dressing case, for when travelling, should the hotel beds not be sufficiently aired, he is perfectly independent and need only pull out his own. We have heard of beds of snow, of down, and other etherial substances, but nothing can rival those of air. A lover, before he leaves his mistress to seek his solitary night's repose, may request and obtain the favor of a few sighs and protestations, which he can carry with him to and in his bed, and *on* which he can dream until morning.—How gigantic is the stride of improvement!—If Maelzel could only invent an automaton to sleep for us, and give us the night for business, then, and not till then, the economy of nature will be complete.—*Miner's Jour.*

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ITALY.

May I take the liberty of asking, if you have any idea as to the cause of the large quantity of carbonic acid, which you have been so good as to inform us exists in most of the waters in this country?—The stranger replied—I certainly have formed an opinion on this subject, which I willingly state to you. It can, I think, be scarcely doubted that there is a source of volcanic fire at no great distance from the surface, in the whole of Southern Italy; and the fire acting upon the calcareous rocks of which the Appenines are composed, must constantly detach from them carbonic acid, which rising to the sources of the springs, deposited from the waters of the atmosphere, must give them their impregnation, and enable them to dissolve calcareous matter. I need not dwell upon Etna, Vesuvius, or the Lipari Islands to prove that volcanic fires are still in existence; and, there can be no doubt, that in earlier periods almost the whole of Italy was ravaged by them: even Rome itself, the eternal city, rests upon the craters of extinct volcanoes; and I imagine that the tradition and fabulous record of the destruction made by the conflagration of Phæton, in the chariot of the sun, and his falling into the Po, had reference to a great and tremendous igneous volcanic eruption, which extended over Italy and ceased only near the Po, at the foot of the Alps. Be this as it may, the sources of carbonic acid are numerous, not merely in the Neapolitan, but likewise in the Roman and Tuscan states. The most magnificent waterfall in Europe, that of the Velino, near Terni, is partly fed by a stream, containing calcareous matter dissolved by carbonic acid, and it deposits marble, which crystallizes, even in the midst of its thundering descent and foam, in the bed in which it falls. —*Sir Humphrey Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher.*

New Invention.—A machine has been invented in New Orleans, by Mr. Renvie, for extricating the horses from a carriage on any emergency. It is said to be very simple in its construction, and manageable by a child.

From the Natchez Galaxy, April 8.

CHOCTAW COUNCIL.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, from one of the Missionaries in the Indian nation. Whatever may be our views in relation to the expediency of the emigration of the Indians, the scene described in the letter alluded to, would move the soul of Stoicism itself. We can only say, that we sincerely hope the utmost leniency will be extended to them—that the execution of the recent acts of the legislature in relation to them, will be suspended until the result of the mission to the Federal Government shall have been ascertained.

"The National Council met on Monday, the 15th day of March past, to determine the future course in this great crisis of their national existence.

On the evening of the first day of the Council, (the 15th,) the Captains re-elected Greenwood Leflore chief of the Western District, without a dissenting voice. He was then carried in triumph through the captains of the other districts, and a large assembly of warriors, his officers singing a hymn in their native language; they then prostrated themselves before the Eternal, when their chief elect closed the solemn scene by an affecting prayer in behalf of his nation.

On the forenoon of the second day of the Council (the 16th.) the Chiefs of the two districts, came forward with their captains and warriors, resigned their several offices, and unanimously elected Greenwood Leflore the Chief of the whole nation. Then followed a pleasant season of rejoicing, and the exercise of the forenoon closed by their Chief elect in solemn prayer, in which the assembly united as with the heart of one man.

In the afternoon the National Council was organized, and the important object of its call introduced by the Chief.

The Chief presented a concise view of the difficulties of their situation, and the alternatives which were before them, and the necessity of immediate choice. The address of the Chief was followed by an aged warrior, who had fought under General Jackson, and another from a warrior older who had fought under General Wayne.—The discussion continued to a late hour, when the vote being taken, was found in favor of emigration.

On the 17th, articles of a treaty were prepared, and on that night signed by the chief, the two late chiefs, the captains, and two or three hundred principal warriors.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, the Council adjourned, and the treaty despatched to Washington City by David W. Hailey.

The Chief directed all his Captains to execute faithfully the laws of the nation, not in opposition to Mississippi, but with belief that Mississippi would not interfere when she discovered the Choctaws were endeavoring to get out of her way.

The Chief expressed a determination not to emigrate with a poor, pennyless, and ruined people.

Throughout the whole proceeding the spirit of brotherly kindness and fervent piety was evinced, and the full faith that the Great Spirit would be with them in their removal, and bless them in their new home."

From the National Journal.

A bill respecting the Patent Office, and the granting of Patents, is now before Congress. One of the amendments proposed is, that Patents shall be granted by the United States for imported inventions.

The same thing, it is believed, was attempted some years ago, but the bill was rejected by the Senate, as unconstitutional. For the constitution provides, in article 1, sec. 8, and paragraph 8, that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to *authors and inventors*, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." Now nothing can be more clear than that this does not comprehend *importers* of inventions. For the framers of the constitution very wisely judged that the discoveries and improvements of other countries would soon find their way to this without any other inducement than that offered by the invention itself; as it would always be enjoyed for some time exclusively by the person importing it. The object of granting patents is entirely different in England from the United States. In England, patents are charged very high, and the government derives considerable revenue from this source; and she therefore grants patents for *imported* inventions. But, in the United states, patents are granted for a small sum, little more than the expenses attending the issuing of them; the object being to aid the ingenious, but not to raise revenue; and with this view the patent law of 1793 is framed.

For some years past a number of speculators have attended the sittings of Congress, to obtain a law to grant patents for imported inventions. Their object is, no doubt, to carry on a kind of *patent business* between the United States and Europe, and to lay this country under farther contributions for inventions—thus making considerable additions to the evils which are annually discharged upon us from Pandora's Box of inventions.

Some of the best inventions of this country have been shamefully pirated, and taken to other countries, and there patented, by some of our unprincipled citizens, and the real inventors completely robbed of the fruits of their labors; amongst which may be reckoned the cotton gin, machines for making nails, machine for making hat bodies, making steel, &c. &c. Congress, whose business it is to protect the ingenious, will certainly not aid in robbing them, which this law would certainly have the effect of doing.

If an Inventor, of any country, wishes to enjoy the benefit of the United States patent law, he has only to reside within the United States two years, or, which is frequently the case, to petition Congress for a special act, which has seldom or never been refused to the worthy. A PATENTEE.

DEAD LETTERS.—Those lucky dogs, the clerks of the General Post Office, must have merry times in looking over the dead letters.—Upwards of 400,000 were received during the last year. Now among this number there must have been many precious specimens of epistolary gossip, and the perusal must have afforded the Post Office wags whole lots of fun. How many love affairs, and amatory intrigues must have passed under mischievous cognizance! What vast quantities of love sick fustian, and whining nonsensicality has been roared over. Many a dun has been first presented to one of Mr. Barry's clerks, and many a squib of scandal first brought to light in the General Post Office. Secret denunciation of a political enemy, has probably been read first by that enemy himself, and many a hearty thwack at the department, received, as they always ought to be, by the department itself. For our own parts we are a little afraid that some half dozen of our own wise letters have been overhauled by these official varlets; for we have written at least that number which never reached their destination, and we believe it is a rule in the office to burn every thing that appears to be of *no value* Who knows but that these "satellites" of the Postmaster General have had the impudence and ill taste to consider our letters in that light, and accordingly set fire to them incontinently! If they have, so be it: we can only say to them that they are Saracens: that's all, decided savages; descended in a direct line from the lack learning rascals who burnt up the Alexandrian library. Let them have more respect for literature in future.—*Camden Journal.*

There is a new fashion coming up among our editors, of calling steam boats *steamers*. This is the English name, and a vile one it is. It is not explicit, and means absolutely nothing. A steam mill, a steam distillery, steam doctor, are all *steamers*, as much as vessels that are propelled by steam. A captain of a steam boat, or its owner, or the passenger who goes by steam, are *steamers*, as well as the boat. Any thing may be a *steamer*. Besides, the name is borrowed, and therefore, we protest against it; for as the Americans invented steam vessels, and gave them a name, we should feel a pride in adhering to that name, instead of adopting the one invented by the English, who got the steam boat itself from us.—*Illinois Intelligencer, April 10.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches		Paterson bank	une
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at George't'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET.

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

WANTED,

FORTY TO FIFTY WEAVERS, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply to HAMILTON STEWART.

May 4, 1830---3t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26---w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—

A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1830.

☞The River is seven feet above low water mark.

THE STEAM BOAT ALLEGHENY.—On the evening of the 9th instant, this boat returned from her *second* trip up the Allegheny river. As we feel much interest in her success, we watch her progress with considerable anxiety. We yesterday conversed with a gentleman who was a passenger on board her, both ascending and descending, who informs us that she went up as far as the mouth of Kenjua, fourteen miles above Warren, a distance of about 200 miles from this city. He also informs us that she remained one day at Warren, and about half a day at Franklin, taking in freight. She left this place, as we announced in a former paper, on the 2d instant, about 10 o'clock, A. M. and returned about 8 o'clock, P. M. of the 9th instant—thus making just seven days and ten hours for the whole trip, including the time spent at Warren and Franklin. Ascending the river, she had about twenty-five tons of freight, and seventy-five passengers: descending, she had a considerable quantity of freight, and a number of passengers. During the whole trip she travelled only in daylight, owing to the low stage of the river.

We have neither time nor room to give a full account of the movements, &c. but barely state these facts, as data from which every reader may form an opinion as to the probable result of Mr. Blanchard's experiment. We consider the question to be now satisfactorily solved, and entertain but little doubt of the complete success of the boat.

A keel boat would have required at least *eighteen* days to make the trip, which the Allegheny has performed in *six*, deducting the time spent at Warren and Franklin. This of itself is a great gain in the facility of transportation; but this is not all the gain which this boat will make. The experiment is novel; pilots are not skilful in navigating this river with steam boats; the wood is bad, unseasoned, and difficult to procure. These difficulties will all gradually be overcome, and then, we have no doubt, this same boat will be able to perform the trip to Warren and back in five or six days.

OUR NORTHERN LAKES.—We devote a portion of our columns, to-day, to an interesting extract from the Buffalo Journal, on the subject of the Trade on Lake Erie. The refusal of our last legislature to make an appropriation towards the extension of our Canal to this Lake, was a great error. We believe this refusal proceeded, in some measure, not perhaps from ignorance of the importance of this communication, but rather from a want of a due appreciation of the present and increasing trade which this extension would open to us. The article from the Journal is well worthy of general notice. By a Canal of less than one hundred miles, through a country admirably adapted for such an improvement, we could connect our Canal with the great artificial river which passes through the very heart of the State of Ohio, and also with that great *natural* reservoir from which, as the editor of the Journal remarks, "open, in all directions, the most extensive channels of inland navigation in the world." If at this early day "*numerous Schooners, and seven fine Steam Boats, find full and profitable employment*" on these great lakes, what may we not expect in the course of five, ten, or twenty years?

We hope the article from the Journal will be generally published through our State.

PLEASING EXPERIMENT.—A few days ago we had occasion to visit the blacksmith's shop of one of our ingenious mechanics. While we were there, the proprietor came in, and showed us a small piece of silver, which had once been a quarter of a dollar, but which no longer presented the slightest vestige of an impression. He told us that he wished to ascertain whether it was a quarter of a dollar or a seventeen cent piece. He then laid the piece upon a bar of iron, heated to a red heat, where it was suffered to remain for a few seconds, perhaps half a minute. Upon examining it, after it had cooled, the impression was almost as plain and distinct as when it was coined—the date 1766.

Being then satisfied that heat produced such an effect upon coins from which the impression had been abraded, the question at once occurred to us, how is this effect produced? After considerable reflection upon this subject, we came to the following conclusion:—In coining money, that part of the *planchette* or piece which is *sunk*, becomes more compressed than those which stand in *relief*. In the course of time, the relievos or prominent parts are worn off, and the piece becomes perfectly smooth and level on its surface. When a great heat is applied, the sunken or compressed part of the piece swells out to its original thickness, and thus presents the impression very distinctly to the eye—those parts of the coin which were before *sunk* being now presented in *relief*, and those parts which were in *relief* being now *sunk*.

This solution was satisfactory to our minds: still, as we are not wedded to our own opinion on the subject, if any of our readers can give a different explanation, we would be pleased to see it.

Messrs. Hogan & Co. advertise for sale, in this day's paper, a new Novel, called "Foscarini."—We have not had an opportunity to read it. The editor of the New York Commercial Advocate notices it as follows:—

"The Messrs. Harpers have this day re-published a novel in two volumes, called Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice. Those who have read it in this country, whose judgment we respect, pronounce it to be from an able pen, and abounding in scenes which arrest and captivate the attention. The plot introduces much bustling action, and a description of some of the doings of the Inquisition. Venice, the City of the Sea, now more like a city of ghosts, furnishes materials for fiction which not even a writer of barren imagination can touch without conjuring up some picture which the fancy loves to regard. In able hands those materials may always be used with pleasing and powerful effect."

Ostrich.—Capt. Hayes has brought from Monte Video, a bird commonly known as the South American Ostrich. It is less elegant than the African Ostrich, but resembles it in many of its habits of life. This is a young animal, but already measures 6 feet 2 inches, from the ground to the top of the bill, when the neck is stretched.—It is very voracious, but not very particular about its food. On one occasion it swallowed the screw of a ramrod, if it had been cut in pieces admitting of deglutition. One peculiarity in this bird is its *want of voice*. At least Capt. Hayes has not, during the time it has been in his possession, known it to make any noise, except with its feet or wings, or by clapping its bills together. It is too big for a domestic plaything, but it would prove an object of attraction at some of the public gardens in the vicinity of the city.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A further supplement to the "Act directing the descent of intestates' real estates, and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 19th April, 1794.

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the term *physic*, as used in the fourteenth section of the act to which this is a further supplement shall not (in relation to the payment of the debts of deceased persons whose estates are insolvent) be so constructed as to mean more than for medicine and attendance of physicians during the last illness of such deceased persons. *Approved, April 7*, 1830.

LAKE ERIE.

It is peculirly gratifying to notice the annual increase of business upon the waters of Lake Erie. The lake navigation commenced this spring much earlier than usual, and it has already assumed a degree of importance and activity, unequalled by that of any former period. Besides the numerous Schooners that constantly crowd our wharves, waiting their several turns to load or unload, seven fine Steam Boats have full and profitable employment. One of these boats now leaves our harbor every morning, crowded with freight and passengers, destined to the fertile regions of the west. It is impossible to reflect on the almost incredible increase of business upon Lake Erie, for the last five or six years, without indulging in what to some may appear extravagant anticipations of the future.

The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake Erie. It literally commands all the navigable waters of North America. From the south, a Steam Boat has already ascended the Allegheny to Warren, and a trifling improvement of the Chautauque outlet will enable Steam Boats from New Orleans, to approach within eight miles of Portland harbor. From the north, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal and River. The same spirit of enterprise that produced the Welland Canal, it is believed, will soon be able to overcome the natural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from lake Erie, through lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec.—The ease with which a Canal of sufficient capacity to pass Steam Boats, can be opened between lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Mississippi, is well known. This enterprise has been long agitated, and will it is believed soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico. From the southern shores of lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio river to the Mississippi.

Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world; enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the north or at the South, and collect the products, the luxuries, and wealth, of every clime and country.—*Buffalo Journal.*

CONGRESS.

May 1.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House the discussion of the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng to amend the navigation laws of the United States was resumed, when Mr. Wayne occupied the floor till the expiration of the hour, without coming to a conclusion. The bills ordered to be engrossed on Friday were then passed. M'Duffie moved to take up the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, which was laid on the table some weeks. The motion was negatived, Ayes 68 Noes 104. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and agreed to the articles of impeachment prepared against James H. Peck. On motion of Mr. Buchanan the House, after concurring in the report of the Committee of the Whole, ordered five managers to be appointed to conduct the impeachment, and these managers being balloted for, Messrs. Buchanan, Storrs, M'Duffie, and Spencer of New York, were chosen on the first ballot, and after three other ballotings, Mr. Wickliffe was chosen the fifth manager. A resolution consequent upon these proceedings, was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

Monday, May 3.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson laid on the table a resolution calling for various information from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the accounts of Miles King, late Navy Agent at Norfolk.—The bill on the subject of authorizing the State of Tennessee to extend grants was then taken up, and, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, was rejected by a vote of 90 to 69.—The other bills, which were the special orders of the day, were then postponed, and the House, on motion of Mr. Mallary, went into Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bell then made an effort to induce the committee to take up the bill from the Senate respecting the Indians, but his motion to that effect was rejected—the vote being Ayes 65 Noes 85.—The Tariff regulation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, each addressed the committee.

In the Senate, due order was taken for constituting that body a Court of Impeachment, with a view to receiving the charges against Judge Peck, which the House of Representatives had given notice of its intention to exhibit. Some time was spent upon Mr. Benton's Land Graduation Bill, which was afterwards laid on the table on his motion. The bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States, was then again taken up, and Mr. Robbins having concluded his argument in favor of it, the Senate adjourned.

May 4.—The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives appeared and exhibited an article of Impeachment against Judge Peck. After ordering that Judge Peck be summoned, to answer thereto, on Tuesday next, the Court was adjourned to that day. The Senate then took up the bill to re-organize the Navy of the U. States, which was under consideration at the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, from the Select Committee on the subject, to amend the several acts authorizing the registering and granting of licenses on Steam Boats, and to provide for the better securities of lives of passengers on board of vessels; and reported, from the same Committee, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his views on the subject. A motion was then made, by Mr. Grennell, to reconsider the vote by which the bill relative to the Tennessee lands had been, on the previous day, rejected. The motion led to some discussion, which terminated in a successful motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill to amend the acts in alteration of the various acts imposing duties on Imports, when Mr. Davis of Massachusetts spoke for about two hours in conclusion of a most eloquent argument in favor of the bill, to which the most remarkable and unbroken attention was paid throughout. He was preceded by Mr. Crawford on the same side. The Committee then acted on the bills reported by Mr. Archer relative to Foreign Ministers, which were reported to the House.

Chronometer Oil.—This desideratum has, we are assured, at length been met by the preparation of an oil, possessing all those qualities so essential to the delicate machinery of chronometers: it is limpid and colorless, does not decompose metals, or become frozen, until exposed to a temperature many degrees under the freezing point. Our correspondent has perused the letters of several principal makers who have used this oil, and who bear ample testimony to its excellence. It is the discovery of Mr. Payne, late in the department of the principal storekeeper of his Majesty's Ordnance.—*London paper.*

FROM LIBERIA.—We have received the first number of the *Liberia Herald*, published at Monrovia, (West Africa) by John B. Russworm. It is dated March 6. Mr. Russworm is a respectable colored man, of handsome talents and acquirements, formerly the editor and publisher of a paper devoted to the interests of the black population in this city. He espoused the cause of the Colonization Society in this city, and has attested his sincerity by removing thither himself. The introductory essay of his new paper is well written, and we welcome it as the *avant courier* of African colonization. We extract the following paragraph:

"We are in hopes, through our columns to bring to light many facts relative to the Slave Trade.—It is the general opinion in the United States and Europe, that it has nearly ceased; but could an American or European reside on Cape Messurado, and witness the daily passage of slavers up and down the coast; and see what many of our citizens have, hundreds of their fellow men, actually in chains, on board, he would then begin to think that the traffic was far from being discontinued.—To such a pitch of audacity have many of these slavers arrived, that no merchant vessel, unless strongly armed, is secured against their piratical attacks. They have even been known to leave the Havana and other ports, for this coast, with no more than two weeks provisions on board, depending altogether upon falling in with vessels, and supplying themseves. Some governments have made the trade piracy, but of what avail are laws, which are enacted at a distance of five thousand miles, without the means of inflicting punishment. Desperadoes, like those engaged in the slave trade, must be deterred by the certainty of the punishment, or they never will desist. Colonies have been planted by the British, Portuguese, French, and Danish, but with the exception of the first, is either strong enough to prohibit the traffic of slaves from being carried on in its neighborhood? The average number of slaves imported into the port of Rio de Janeiro, alone, for the five years preceding the treaty with Great Britain, amounted to 23,395; since then the importations in 1825, were 29,254; in 1826, 33,939; in 1827, 29,789; in 1828, 43,535; in 1829, to the 26th of March, 13,450."

Much injury to the cause of colonization has been done among the colored population of this city, by Mr. Cornish, an intelligent colored clergyman, who publishes a paper called the "Rights of All," and who has been active in his exertions against the Society. We perceive that one of the articles in the "Rights of All," is very satisfactorily answered in the Monrovia Herald. We annex the following items of intelligence:—

Monrovia, March 6.—*Plundering.*—On Tuesday 23d ult. six Kroomen, who had plundered several articles from on board the Brisk, Capt. Dring, at the leeward, were apprehended and lodged in the prison in this town by the vigilance of our sheriff. Capt. Dring, immediately on being robbed, conveyed intelligence to his agent here, and tho' the Kroomen had left our borders for Sierra Leone, they were induced to return upon a false report, that two boats had preceded them for that place. They are now in chains awaiting the arrival of Capt. Dring.

IMPORTANT.—We are happy to inform our citizens, that the road from Millsburgh to King Boatswain's (Bo Poro, Condo Country,) towards the opening of which many of them liberally subscribed, is now finished.—We anticipate much increase of trade with the interior, and a communication with nations, with whose manners and customs we are yet but partially acquainted.

Emigrants.—Among the emigrants in the Liberia, are the Rev. Mr. Erskine and family, late of Tennessee. Mr. E. is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Books.—Four boxes, containing chiefly school books, and a few articles of clothing, the donations of the principal booksellers and others in Boston, collected for the use of the Colony during our short stay there, have arrived in the Liberia.—We owe many thanks to the active agent of the Society in that city, for his promptness in forwarding them.

Active Benevolence.—The whole expense of the late expedition by the Liberia, is defrayed by the Auxiliary Colonization Society of the State of Pennsylvania. A noble deed, worth a thousand volumes of commentaries.

27th—Arrived brig Liberia, Sherman, 42 days from Norfolk, with 58 emigrants. Passengers, Dr. Anderson, Assistant Agent, and Reverend Messrs. Dietschy and Graner, German Missionaries. We are happy to inform our distant friends, that the emigrants are all in good health, and are temporarily located in convenient houses at Caldwell.—The Liberia brought out many articles for the use of the Colony. Files of papers have also come to hand, but we cannot avail ourselves of their contents, in this number, for want of room.

March 4th.—Arrived British brig Heroine, Cole, 46 days from Barbadoes, with 91 recaptured Africans. Passengers, A. H. Mechin, Government Agent, and Dr. Smith, U. S. Navy. The recaptured Africans embarked in the schr. Washington Barge from Amelia Island, Fla. but after beating about 80 days, she was compelled to put into Barbadoes.—Deaths during the passage from sickness, nine.

The advertisements in this paper, are of a Grammar School, a Commission House, and a Sheriff's advertisement for three native rogues from the Kroo country, who have escaped from jail. It is signed "Francis Devany, Sheriff." Devany, we believe, was a whitewasher in this city. We mention this circumstance as an encouragement to the colored population to emigrate to a country where they can have excellent farms given them, and enjoy all the rights, titles, dignities and immunities of CITIZENS.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Texas, to a citizen of Nashville, dated Austin's Colony, December 17, 1829.

Texas is now in a very prosperous condition.—There has been more emigration this winter than in several years past. The road is at present full of movers. This colony is also overflowing with speculators from the United States. In anticipation of the province falling into the hands of the United States, lands have taken an egregious rise. From two to five dollars per acre now can be obtained for first rate lands. Some of the purchasers can command any amount of capital. A recent expedition against the Wake Indians has resulted in the exploration of a part of our grant heretofore but little known.* The troops proceeded along on the dividing ridge between the Brasos and Colorado, for 250 miles above the St. Antonio road. I am assured by at least twenty persons, entirely to be relied on, that they travelled for days together over timbered hilly uplands, of the most fertile description, abounding in the real limestone rock, with an abundance of the best of springs. At least one half the expedition would desert this colony for that, if they had any way of securing lands up there. The hills, the valleys of the limestone rock, and the pure spring water, have charms for them that are irresistible. There is at least ten times the amount of good land in Leftwich's grant, ever imagined by any one, before this summer. The truth is, such a body of well timbered, well watered upland in the South, is entirely unknown any where else. The dividing ridge between the waters of the Brasos and the Colorado, is within two miles of the latter river. A league of the land in Leftwich's grant, secured by settlement, could now be sold at 3,000 dollars.—*Nashville Banner.*

* Leftwich's grant.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.—By the schr. Cicero, Watts, arrived at Baltimore in 12 days from Port au Prince, the editors of the American have received a letter from a correspondent, under date of 14th April, which contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th:—

"We experienced a tremendous shock of an earthquake here on the night before last, which almost tossed me out of bed. A pitcher of water which was on a table near my bed, was shaken until nearly all the water was spilled on the floor. The walls of all the brick houses in town were cracked, and some of them seriously injured. The commotion lasted about 30 seconds.

"The house in which I was, fortunately was of wood, which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. I ran out on the piazza, and was in the act of jumping from it, a distance of forty feet, when every thing became quiet again. Every house was deserted, and in a few minutes the streets were full of people, running in all directions. The lowing of the cattle, the howling of the dogs, and the cries and screams of the women and children, were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over, I went round the town, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown down from the houses, and the walls ruined."

FROM CHILI.

The brig Montezuma, Baker, at this port on Saturday, brings advices from Valparaiso to the 1st February. The republic of Chili was still in an unsettled state, and distracted by internal commotions. A letrer under date of 30th January, says that General Freire had put himself at the head of the Constitutional party, and great hopes were entertained that under his auspices order would be restored. He sailed on the 28th of January with an expedition of six vessels and eight hundred men, said to be destined for Coquimbo and Talcahuana.

It appears by papers received by the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, that a *counter revolution* had broken out in Conception. Gen Novoa had entered the town with about 300 men, and killed several of the inhabitants—among them the Intendant. The town was sacked.

The French Consul had demanded the punishment of the persons who stripped him and his family in the late attack on Santiago, and an humble apology had been tendered him as a reparation for the loss of his clothing and dignity.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

INSALUBRITY OF CITIES.

Moral causes.—The insalubrious atmosphere of large and crowded cities has been almost proverbial—the *"pericula mille sævæ urbis"*—the thousand enemies to health which there exist, have been the theme of ancient as well as modern reprobation. The mortality which occurs in the large capitals of Europe, as well as of the other portions of the globe, would appear to afford sufficient reason for their having been denounced as "the graves of the human species"—"the sepulchres of the dead, and the hospitals of the living." It is at least certain, that a residence in large and over crowded cities is found to shorten considerably the average duration of human life, as well as greatly to detract from the health of the system. In Constantinople, Grand Cairo, Vienna, Berlin, London, and Paris, it is invariably found, that not only the health of the inhabitants, but the average duration of their lives, falls far short of that enjoyed by the great mass of the population in the surrounding country.

A thousand causes are ever active in producing, in large and populous cities, a state of the atmosphere prejudicial to the health and lives of their inhabitants, particularly when every attention is not paid to preserve the strictest cleanliness, regular ventilation, and a constant supply of wholesome food and water. But it is not alone to the deleterious atmosphere of crowded cities that we are to attribute the sickliness and mortality which there prevail. Moral, as well as physical causes, will be found to have a very powerful influence. The health of the citizen is undermined, and his term of life curtailed, not merely by the air he breathes—his deadly repasts—his dissipation, and his habits of indolence or inaction—by his turning day into night, and night into day; but, also, by his passions, which are inflamed to the utmost; by his feelings being almost constantly excited—by the avidity with which he pursues the objects of his low desires; the frequent grief attendant upon the failure of ill-concerted plans—projects rendered abortive, enterprises counteracted—his continual anxiety in the pursuit of fame, pleasure, or wealth—the remorse attendant upon crime, upon talents unimproved, or upon repeated losses at the gaming table—disappointments in love or in friendship, the corroding pangs left by degrading pleasures, perfidious counsels, unmanly compliances, and unjust exultations—the sight of human misery, of insolent and apparently successful vice, of humiliated virtue, and a thousand other objects which afflict the heart, shock the understanding, and prey upon the mind.

Man, it is true, may be subjected to most, if not all these moral causes of disease, beyond the precincts of a large city. But they exist within the latter to a greater extent, and are more constantly operative; their influence upon health must, therefore, be experienced here to a much greater degree than elsewhere.—*Jour. of Health.*

Distressing Casualty.—We learn verbally that three young men (brothers,) lost their lives in the east part of Marion County, on Friday last, by the presence of carbonic acid gas, familiarly denominated *damps*. The first entered the well, for the purpose of clearing it out; but had descended but a part of the way, when he suddenly fell to the bottom. His mother, who was standing by, supposing he had slipped, called another son immediately to his relief: who having descended a few feet, also fell in the same manner. She then called her third and last son, who also entered the fatal well. He had scarcely begun to descend, when he called out, "mother, I am faint," and instantly shared the fate of his unfortunate brothers. On assembling the neighbors, it was soon ascertained that the well was so completely charged with the noxious vapor, that a lighted candle was extinguished within six feet of the surface. The lifeless bodies were taken out as soon as it could be done consistent with the safety of those assisting. What makes this case peculiarly distressing, is the fact, that the father of the young men is blind, and they were his principal, if not his only dependence. The name of the family our informant did not recollect.

It is matter of some surprise that with the universal knowledge of mankind, of this danger, so common to wells, that so little regard is paid to it. No person should ever presume to descend into *any* well, without having first let down a lighted candle: if that will burn freely there is no danger from this cause.—*Delaware (Ohio) Gaz.*

A London paper gives a statement of the various charges on a chaldron of coal, by the time it reaches the consumer. They amount in all to £2 12 11¼, of which "the coal owner" receives only 12s. 9d!—Freight, duties to Government, and to the city of London, make up the amount.

For this sum of 12s. 9d. the "coal owner has to embark in all the hazardous and expensive operations of sinking shafts 100 fathoms deep, erecting steam engines for drawing coals to the bank, which have afterwards to be conveyed by railway to the river—a distance upon the average of at least six miles,—and to pay enormous sums for way leave, in addition to the rent of the mine."—*Phil. Gaz.*

Change in the Cabinet.—The Fredericksburgh Political Arena of the 27th ult. says—"From letters received in town, *upon which reliance may be placed*, we are enabled to state, that Major Eaton will in a few days retire from the War Department, and be succeeded, it is supposed, by Major Hamilton, of South Carolina."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Susquehanna Trade.—By a statement furnished us by our fellow citizen, Mr. John Bigler, who was careful to mark down all the rafts and arks that he saw descending, we find that *two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven rafts*, and *nine hundred and ninety-five arks*, arrived at or passed this place the present season.—*Harrisburgh paper.*

Tartar Caught.—Dr. Flag, of Providence, advertises for exhibition, "a tooth, to which is attached a collection of tartar, measuring *two inches* in circumference and twice the length of the tooth itself, which was recently removed from the mouth without the use of instruments." A set of such teeth would seem to require a mouth for their accommodation, as ample in its dimensions as the draw of Warren Bridge!

Emigrants.—The tide of emigration from Europe to this country, seems to continue with unabated force. On Friday there arrived at Albany, from New York, about one hundred persons from different parts of England, on their way to the west. The destination of some is near Buffalo; others to Ohio and Michigan.

Pennsylvania Civil Code.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Wm. Rawle and Thomas J. Wharton of Philadelphia, and Joel Jones, of Easton, Commissioners, under a resolution of the Legislature, to revise, collate and digest the civil code of that Commonwealth.

The Franklin Cemetery. (South Burying Place, Tremont street,) is undergoing arrangements which will improve its appearance. Gravelled passages are to be made to all the tombs, and the intermediate spots are to be planted with appropriate trees and shrubbery. Franklin's Monument is to be surrounded with a fragrant hedge. Among the trees there will be the tree of heaven, catalpa, acacia, yew, willow, mountain ash, and evergreens.—*Boston Palladium.*

Passing Civilities.—A story is told of a Scotchman who slipped off the roof of a habitation sixteen stories high; and when midway in his descent through the air, he arrived at a lodger looking out at a window of the eighth floor, to whom (as he was an acquaintance) he observed, en passant, "Eh, Sandy, man, sic a fa' as I shall hae!"

We find the following information in the Natchez Ariel, of the 10th ult.

"*The Indians—interesting.*—The terms upon which the Indians have proffered to sell their land are—one million of dollars, each man to have a section of land west of the Mississippi in fee simple, and to be transported to the country allotted them at the expeuse of our government, and to be supported from the time of their arrival twelve months."

Death.—'Death to a good man,' says lord Bacon, 'is like passing thro' a dark entry into a room splendidly lit up.' This certainly is a good comparison. But it may well be doubted, whether the best man would hesitate long in choosing between the two. Indeed there is something so vague and mysterious in the disjunction of body and soul:—something so different from the ordinary affairs of life, that the strongest hearts may quail, and the most fiery spirits droop, at the approach of 'the king of terrors.' However hypocrites may smile and infidels joke, at this awful hour, the forced witticism or scurrilous jest cannot hide the evidence which the countenance too plainly betrays of agony within. Hume is said to have passed the time immediately preceding his dissolution in playing at draughts. But who can for a moment suppose that this unconcern was not feigned. To say nothing of the dreadful chance that his opinions were wrong, who can believe, at the very moment when he was about to experience the most eventful change which had occurred during his existence, when the truth or falsity of those opinions upon which he had staked his everlasting happiness were about to be made known to him, that he should feel as little agitated as though he were merely relapsing into a short slumber.

Old Rymer, author of the "Fœdera," in his criticism on Shakspeare's Othello, thus points out the moral tendency of this tragedy:—"Whatever rubs or difficulty may stick on the bark, the moral use of this fable is very instructive. First, this may be a caution to all maidens of quality, how, without their parents' consent, they run away with Blackamoors. Secondly, this may be a warning to all good wives that they look well to their linen. Thirdly, this may be a lesson to husbands, that before their jealousy be tragical, the proofs may be mathematical."

The jury, on Saturday, without leaving the box, found Wilson, the mail robber, *Guilty* on all the counts of the indictment. Of course his sentence must be death. We understand that he has expressed a wish to see Mr. Reeside, the mail contractor, to whom he promises to make some disclosures that will astonish our citizens.—*U. States Gazette, May* 2.

Married,

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Black, Mr. *John C. Mowry*, to Miss *Margaret*, daughter of Philip Mowry, Esq.—all of Allegheny-Town.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Aydelott, Mr. S. S. *L'Hommedieu*, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Gazette, to Miss *Alma*, daughter of Charles Hammond, Esq.

FOSCARINI.—Just received, and for sale by *HOGAN & Co.* corner of Front and Market streets, *Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice;* a novel, in two vols. All the late Novels for sale as above. May 11, 1830.—tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

A CHANCE for $30,000 may be had this day, and the result known TO-MORROW EVENING. The investment is $10. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
Manager's Office, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 11, 1830

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

ESTATE OF EKIN & LEDLIE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a dividend of Twenty-Seven per centum will be paid, at the counting house of Jno. D. Davis, on or after the 20th inst. on the authenticated claims of all those creditors of Ekin & Ledlie, who executed a release, according to the terms and conditions of the assignment, dated 20th Feb. 1829.
JNO. D. DAVIS,
JNO. S. RIDDLE,
ISAAC LIGHTNER.
May 11.—w3t. *Assignees.*

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $15 per month. Apply to GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Squirrel Hill, four miles from Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, a large red Cow, with a young Calf. The horns of the Cow are wide apart, and she has some white on her belly, and a white spot in her forehead. She has no ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN ROSS.
April 27.—3t.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES, Volume 4, for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
May 11.—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

Columbus Coffee House,

No. 30 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ANTHONY BONVILLE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment, from Front, to Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has extensive accommodations for citizens and strangers, usually required in the best regulated public houses.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best viands in market, together with all the various Refreshments, Oysters, &c. that may contribute to the gratification of his guests.
May 11.—w3t.

ODD AND EVEN draws again in Baltimore ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH OF MAY.

☞MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5 for 1830. Highest Prize TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! Besides which there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no prize lower than Five Dollars*. Only 9,000 Tickets in the scheme. More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters -	$1 25
Halves -	2 50	Eighths -	62

*** ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
May 11, 1830—i3t *Baltimore.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Closey and Brady has been dissolved as of the first of January last, by mutual consent. Webb Closey is authorised to settle up all the business of the firm: and those who know themselves indebted, are requested to call and make immediate payment.
JAMES BRADY,
WEBB CLOSEY.
Pittsburgh, May 11.—3t.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11470	5		57,375
13395 prizes			$136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Managers' Office, May 11, 1830.

THE ELEGANT FULL BLOODED HORSE,

ARABIAN SPOT.

BILLS have been printed and published, calling the attention of farmers to this valuable horse. His character is well known, and as to elegance, good shape, and spirit, he is not surpassed by any horse in the western country; and in such high estimation is he held, that Mr. Hugh M'Kelvy, a respectable citizen, has several times offered for him fifteen hundred dollars in cash, which has been refused by the subscriber. The price asked for his services in the printed bills, ten dollars, has been thought too high, by some who would cheerfully give five or six dollars. To remedy this complaint, put all on equality, and give all an opportunity of improving their breed of horses, the subscriber proposes to let him for *five* dollars the season, being half the price mentioned in the printed bills.

ARABIAN SPOT will stand till the 5th July next, the first three days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, on the Philadelphia Turnpike Road, three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, and the rest of the week at the house of John Obey, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, opposite Pittsburgh. Good pasturage on the farm of the subscriber, for the accommodation of those bringing mares from a distance.
PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.
May 11.—tf.

Washington Brewery.

THE subscriber will lease, on liberal terms for one year, the WASHINGTON BREWERY. It is well situated for business, possessing many local advantages, and a fine run of custom.
GEO. W. ACHESON.
Washington, Pa. May 4.—wtf.

FILE MAKING,

IN PENN STREET, OPPOSITE HERRON'S SAW MILL.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are manufacturing FILES of every description, from the steel, which they warrant to be as good as the imported files, and will sell them, wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices. We believe it will be the interest of the mechanic making use of files, and the merchant making sale of them, to give us a call.

N. B.—Old files cut over again, by which process there is a considerable saving to the mechanic. HOIL & THORNHILL.
May 4, 1830.—4t.

JAMES PARK, WHOLESALE GROCER, respectfully informs the public, that he has this day taken into copartnership Mr. THOMAS PLUMER. The business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES PARK & Co. at No. 114 Second street, a few doors east of Wood street. They are regularly supplied with

Tin-Plate and Copper,

IRON WIRE,

JUNIATA HAMMERED & ROLLED IRON,
do. SHEET - - do.
do. NAILS, assorted,

which they will sell at reduced prices. By a diligent and prompt attention to business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. JAMES PARK,
THOMAS PLUMER.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1830. (Ap. 27—w2m)

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin,* of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.
March 23, 1830—tf.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming, - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts.
American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,
Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
7, 1830.—tf

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9. 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary* —Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,
For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1828—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of D.. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26—tf.